BY ORSON S. MURRAY.

BRANDON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1840.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT the Physician and Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. The number of patients remaining at close of the year, There have been admitted during Total enjoying the benefits of the There have been discharged dur-There remains Oct. 1st, 1840. Of the 61 cases discharged, there

Recovered, Improved, . Unimproved, 8 Of the 26 recent cases discharged Reovered, 23 Improved,

Of the 35 chronic cases discharged Recovered, Improved, . Unimproved, tecovered of all the cases discharged

covered of all the old cases discharg decovered of all the recent cases disrged the past year, 88 1-5 per cent. covered of all the cases discharg--56 3-10 per cent. recovered of all the old cases discharg-- 28 1-5 per cent. ecovered of all the recent cases dis-By reference to the above summary, be seen the wide difference in the reof the old cases, and those which has been so often urged, the necesof an early removal of the insane to vium prepared for their restoration. uch time is suffered to elapse before proper effort is made for their recovn may be found, when it is too late. what was at first only a functional use, has passed into an organic and

nother mistake in regard to the inis, the premature removal of the pafrom the asylum. It frequently hapthat when a pricient is placed at a luasylum, his wild and violent conduct gives way to that calmness and comtive quietude, although he may be far being restored. In the mean time visited by some of his friends and actances, and finding him orderly in chavior, they sadly misjudge that he This opinion is frequently comicaled to the patient, and his desire to n then becomes so great that there is it as great danger to retain him, disfied as he will be, as to let him return , and hazard a relapse. Sometimes riends of the patient anticipate a rey before an adequate trial has been This more frequently happens in ses. The friends frequently think oths or a year is abdudant time of or even an old case. We have had patients recover, who had made was brought to the asylum in June, He had been insane two years.

t instruction which they can receive to this healthy exercise.

insane about five years, and during the amusements and exercises of the institulast several months previous to his admis- tion. They employ themselves in drawsion was loaded with irons, and chained ing, painting, chess, backgammon, domto the floor in the county jail, where he inoes, battledoor, graces, &c. Those 69 resided. His hands and feet were chain- who have been accustomed to playing on of the Tea at 58 cents per pound, and the ed when he was admitted. His chains the piano, take great pleasure in practic- Tobacco at 25, will amount to the sum of were, of course, immediately removed .- ing on the same, at the asylum. Several \$1627 per year. He was put urder a mild discipline and of the female patients have beguiled many regular medication; the result of which a weary hour by this delightful employ. If there is sold, upon an average in all was, that he returned home well in June, ment, and is attending to his farm, comfortable

tv, and the other twenty-five days. An. ed part of the human system to its natural other was brought affected with the delir. healthy functions. Among other means ium of old age. He was greatly emaciat- of moral management, it is the contest this or foreign lands. Or would purchase ed, and unable to walk, or feed himself -- endeavor of those who have the care of cumstances, not by way of complaint, but and that of others. Our moral treatment only as explanatory of the cause of the in- is adapted to each individual case, and, as

In every lunatic asylum there will al- of no disservice. ways be a greater or less degree of mortality among the inmates. From the open- were it not for the circumstances that paty-nine patients have been admitted, and as admitted, many would soon be rejected only eleven have died, amounting to less for want of room. When we consider the

opening of the asylum. We have thus deavor to relieve the suffering of our felness. During this time two hundred and of our Divine Master while on earth, to ants upon the subject of Temperance; thirty-nine patients have received the ben- endeavor to provide the means for binding efits of the asylum. Among these we up the broken hearted, and restoring the imbecility, by which he is incapable of at- ferings, there is not one, that so touchingtending even to the wants of life, to the ly calls upon our kinkly feelings for aid, violent and furious madman, who, reck- or urges its claims with such a sad prehad those suicidal cases, seeking every op- wing of the asylum. While it would incited and diseased imagination could in the superintendent, it would also furnish and is unable to pass his time without it accidents to which we have been expos- increase of expenses, as it would not reed, no patient has died from suicide, or ac- quire an increase of officers, nor a pro-

There are provided at the asylum, the found for the benefit of the patients, is use- ing the excited, in encouraging the desful employment in the open air. Em. ponding, is very beneficial, and aids the ployment on the farm has contributed ve- other means used for their restoration .- imperfections or faults, appear as virtuous ry much to the promotion of the health The principles of that religion, which or at least tolerable and recovery of our male patients. It re- breathes good will to men, cannot but be lieves the irksomeness of confinement, consoling to the mind of those who are inmakes them pleasant and cheerful, im. capable of taking care of themselves, and there any good whatever in Tea and Toproves their health, and promotes their re- who require of those that have the care of covery. Convalescents are more particu- them the application of that maxim, 'whatformer accustomed occapations, their wild you, do ye even so to them.' illusions disappear, their former associations and current of ideas return, and their furnished the patients, which are read by for I have received great benefit from reason becomes perfectly restored. It is many with great satisfaction. All amusea prominent object with those who have ments are laid aside on that day, and no the care of the institution, that their em- labor is performed, except what is indis- bacco have almost all the medicinal propployments shall be both pleasant to them- pensably necessary. By thus observing erties that alcohol was supposed to have, a selves and profitable to the asylum; and the Sabbath as rational persons, an influin this way, to become, as far as practica. ence is exerted over our patients which ble, a self-supporting institution.

One of the chief benefits of useful labor on the farm, to our patients, is, that it is productive and profitable. Knowing that on as he was placed in the asylum, this institution affords the facilities for the under a regular course of recovery of the insene at a lower rate than greatest comfort. but no radical change occured at any similar institution in the United ears of his residence States, on account of its being a self-sup-In June, 1840, he was ap. | porting one, they, who are convalescing, are much gratified that they can contribat the time of his admission, although tute their assistance towards accomplishlabits had improved. Soon after he ling this benevolent object. The conn to improve, and in September he sciousness of doing something themselves. discharged entirely well. Had he to relieve their afflicted fellow men, apremoved at the end of six months, as pears to afford them much gratification ually the case, and been returned to and happiness. I have often seen verified, former cage, he would undoubtedly at this institution, the remarks of the ilremained insane through life. This, Justrious Pinel, the author of the present other facts, prove that old cases are improved mode of treating insanity. " scessarily incurable, and that some have no where met, he says, 'excepting er under the most discouraging cir- in romances, with fonder husbands, more ances; therefore a reasonable trial affectionate parents, more impassioned d be made with them. But the great- lovers, more pure and exalted patriots, for unces of success are with the recent more disinterested philanthropists,] than most of which recover, when plac- in the lunstic asylum, during their intervals of calmness and reason.'

It is one object, with those who have show that chronic cases are not ne- the care of patients, to keep most of them, arily mourable, I will mention one or every moment, pleasantly occupied during I could, the quantity of Tes and Tobacco hat have been with us the past year, the day; which will almost cerativly pro- sold there, annually; the result of which have been restored to health and reas cure rest and sleep at night. For this I now send you, together with some re-In October, 1839, a lady who was purpose, they are furnished with books dow of superior education and former and several of the newspapers and periodlness, was admitted into the asylum. icals of the day. Our male patients, be- and useful periodical. had been insane about six years .- sides being employed in the garden, on en she was brought to this place, she the farm, and about the premises, make very wild, violent and mischievous. frequent excursions on foot, and not unfriends did not expect she would be frequently go several miles for the puroted, but supposed she would be made pose of fishing, procuring fruit, nuts, or to of worshipping at the shrine of Tea and recomfortable at an asylum than at see some natural curiosity. They are alother place. She was put under a so furnished with the usual amusements, easily change his spots, or the Ethiopian livered, some months since, to a church ular course of treatment, and, after the provided at our best establishments. They t six weeks, began to improve. Her play at chess, backgammon, draughts, provement was slow, but gradual; and the cards, quoits, ball, &c. Our acknowledging the end of six months she appeared to ments are due to several gentlemen of this perfectly restored. She remained with village, who have generously presented to forever. But should this be the means of cently, in conversing with some friends, until June, when she returned in her us with a billiard table, for the amuseht mind' to her children, to afford them ment of those who have been accustomed

Another case was admitted in Februausefully employed, according to their formwill be amply repaid, and God shall have
the forty-six years of age. He had been every fair day, and engage in the various the praise.

In our medical and moral treatment, we have pursued the same mild and firm The number of deaths for the last, has course, which has resulted in the restorabeen much greater than for any former tion to health and reason of so many of year. Two were brought here in the last our inmates. In our medical treatment, stages of consumption. One lived twen- one great object is to restore every diseas-He was unconscious of the place of his the patients, to inspire them with self-reresidence and regardless of the calls of spect, to call into exercise as much selfnature. He died on the thirteenth day of control as possible, and to grant them all his admission. We mention these cir- the liberty consistent with their own safety the State. With this sum, a religious pecreased number of deaths the past year .- | far as may be, to the former habits, edu a-Since the erection of the new building, tion, and taste of the patient. Our grand we have not rejected any patient, howey. principle of classification, consists in placer discouraging might be the disease of ing those together, who will be of mutual his body, or hopeless the state of his mind, benefit to each other, or at least, shall be

The institution is now nearly full, and ing of this asylum, two hundred and thir- tients are constantly discharged, as well lishment provided for this purpose can af-It is now nearly four years since the ford, are we not called upon as men, to enportional increase of attendants and nurses.

But the best moral means we have Christian principles in calming and southarly benefitted by it. By resuming their soever ye would that men should do to

> greatly tends to their recovery. We have allowed all to read the Bible, and in no inas the withholding it would have been; and to many, it has been the source of the

justice to my own feelings, did I not bear than other people? ample testimony to the cheerful co-operation of those who are associated with me in these arduous and responsible duties.

tion to the same protecting Providence, which has thus far sustained it, humbly trusting that the means here used in behalf of 'many that are ready to perish,' will result in their restoration and useful-WM. H. ROCKWELL.

Brattleboro', Oct. 1st, 1840.

VERMONT TELEGRAPH.

BRANDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1840.

For the Telegraph.

TEA AND TOBACCO. Brother Murray :- Before I left Cov-

entry, I endeavored to ascertain, so far as marks, for publication, in your interesting I am not expecting to convince all who

may read this article, of the evil of spending their time and money for the pleasure thought produce feeling, and that feeling

year with another, 1900 pounds of Tea! publish it. Yours, truly, and 2100 pounds of Tobacco! The cost

the towns in the State as much as in Coventry, the amount is as follows :- Tea, 437,000 pounds per annum-Tobacco, 483,000-Total 920,000, at a cost-the Experimental and Practical. price as above-of \$374,210. This would of the gospel, or as many missionaries in a useful library for every town in the State, or would support all the poor, blind deaf and dumb, and insane now found in riodical might be put into the hands of every family in Vermont. Or many useful internal improvements might be made with it for the good of the whole. But now, in the opinion of the writer, it would be much more for the good of the inhabitants of Vermont, and so with all other countries, if the money spent for Tea and Tobacco were cast into the sea, or consumed by fire, than to have it destroyed than five per cent. In this respect, we affliction that is caused by this disease, by drinking, chewing, smoking or snuffshall not suffer by a comparison with the and that we are all liable to be in the same | ing. If as much money were spent in best regulated institutions of this or any situation, to need the aid which an estab- Coventry for alcohol, the reader would no doubt exclaim, how intemperate! and would be willing to do his part towards far escaped any epidemic or severe sick- low beings; and as christians, in imitation procuring an agent to lecture the inhabitwhen, perhaps, at the same time, he spends have had patients manifesting every con- lunatic to the right use of his reason? - more every year for Tea and Tobacco, religious meeting; and if he feels well, he recent. We would again repeat, dition of insanity, from the lowest state of In the mournful catalogue of human suf- than he gives for all benevolent purposes! But this is right because I do it! How prone, Mr. Editor, is man to justify himless of consequences, exposes himself to eminence of woe, to enforce its appeals .- | self in those things he indulges. A man all the dangers which are connected with It would be good economy, as well as a drinks Tea, and thinks he cannot live such a state. And worst of all, we have generous philanthropy, to build the other without it; but this is right because he portunity of self-destruction, which an ex- crease the labors and responsibilities of uses no Tobacco. Another uses Tobacco, vent. Notwithstanding all the dangers and a greater income, without a corresponding but he must not be censured because he drinks no 'Tea! A third drinks Tea, mokes, chews and snuffs Tobacco; but Our religious exercises have been con. he atones for all this by having nothing usual means for amusements and exer- tinued as heretofore. The influence of to do with alcohol. Thus, by looking at the faults of others, and considering them so much worse than ours, our own habits,

But, to the subject of this article. Is bacco when habitually used? Our most respectable physicians say there is none, and that in most instances it is unnecessary. On the Sabbath, religious books are The reader, perhaps says, It is a mistake, hem.' No doubt of it! Tea and Tofew years since. Judging from what hose say who are in the habit of using them, one might suppose all that is necesstance, has the use of it been so injurious sary to secure good health and insure long life, is only to smoke, chew, take snuff, or drink Tea! Is this a fact? Are those In closing this report, I should do in- who indulge in these habits more healthy

Reader, are you a Christian? Can text-"Render therefore to all their dues." you do all you do with an eye single to We would again commend this institu- God's glory, when you spend your money and time to gratify a vicious and unnatural appetite? Are there not millions famishing for the bread of life, and will you not be willing to deny self that you plying with the precept contained in the may have it in your power to do them more good? Are there not Baptists in Vermont, men and women, that might give several dollars a year more than ed slave, if they would give up their Tea and Tobacco and other unnecessary things and at the same time be hone the poorer? Does not God see idolatry in professed Christians, when they are unwilling to abandon one unnecessary habit for the sake of doing good ? May God enable professed Chris ians and Ministers to see and feel the importance of living as the gospel requires! Barnston, L. C., Oct. 7, 1840.

Brother Murray :- The substance of the following discourse was prepared and dehis skin, as those who are in the habit of which, as it was thought, needed some hints causing any to think, and should that cently, in conversing with some friends, my attention has again been called to the Our female patients are constantly and end in the right kind of action, the writer to vield to their solicitation, as to submit no pastoral charge, or by some other preach-

There is sold in Coventry, taking one es of the Telegraph, you are at liberty to church, and preaches, one or more Sabbaths M. D. MILLER.

> Windham, Oct., 1840. For the Telegraph.

MORAL HONESTY OF THE CHURCH. TEXT-"Render therefore to all, their

dues."-Rom. 13: 8. The Christian religion has been divided by theologians into three parts-Dectrinal,

Christians are very liable, with the hest support, at \$400 a year, 935 ministers, intentions, to be particularly interested in one of these parts, to the neglect of the

One man prides himself on being a doctrinal christian. Meet him whenever you may, if religious conversation is introduced. his theme is christian doctrine. If the attempt be made to lead him to speak of experimental or practical godliness, in conversing upon these he seems away from home. If he makes any inquiry about a brother, or a minister, it is, "Is he sound in the faith?" i. e. Does he believe just as I believe? If it is ascertained that the brother does not exactly agree with him, he is denounced as unsound in doctrine: If such a man is heard to speak in a religious conference, his language more generally is, "I remain steadfast in the faith." He may be found, year after year, steadfast, immovable, always abounding, not in the work of the Lord, but in what he believes to be the doctrine

Another is altogether devoted to experi mental religion. The supreme wish of this man is, always to feel well. If he can constantly feel that he is "on the wing for glory," it is all he desires. He goes to the is active for the time being, and says, "My soul is happy! Rejoice with me, brethren I feel as though I had nothing to disturb my peace from day to day. I hope, by-and-by, to land my soul upon the fair banks of everlasting deliverance,"

Now, I wish not to be understood as condemning, or speaking lightly of doctrinal or experimental religion. Both are of vast importance. But if in our devotion to these, we forget the practical part, we are in danger of bringing a reproach upon the christian cause. For instance, it is said of certain apparently devoted christian, who does not regard his engagements, "He is so devoted to religion that he forgets his promises." Is it so? Does real devotion to God make men forget their promises? Then we have a religion that causes men to neglect to do right. Whatever may be our belief or experience, if we neglect practical religion, we shall not be able to convince men, that there is any virtue in the religion that we profess.

The Apostle Paul is called a doctrinal and an experimental preacher. Most certainly he was a PRACTICAL preacher. He has given us these, among other precepts-"Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men." "Owe no man anything." "Render therefore to all their dues."

At the present time, I wish to call your attention to that part of practical religion

which I shall denominate THE MORAL HONESTY OF THE CHURCH

In proceeding I shall notice I. The negligence of churches in com plying with the precept contained in the

II. Some of the most prominent excuses rendered for such negligence.

III. The evils resulting from such prac-1. The negligence of churches, in com

It will not be expected that all the cases of negligence upon this subject can be pointed out and exposed in a single discourse. I design to mention only some of hey do for the poor heathen, or wretch- the more prominent, with which I am particularly acquainted-such as have come under my own observation. This will lead your minds to the subject, and doubtless bring to your recollection other cases of a similar character, having like evil tenden-

> 1. Very few churches are punctual in meeting their pecuniary engagements. (a) In supporting the gospel.

A committee is appointed by the for the purpose of supplying the pulpit .-They engage a minister, and, perhaps, agree to pay him for his services \$400 per year,to be paid quarterly. Where is the church and meets such engagements? What pulpit-committee, or church treasurer, come to "render to him his due?"

pastor, the pulpit is frequently supplied by ing for \$6 00 per cwt., that they can not some young man, just commencing in the subject, and I have been persuaded, so far, ministry, or by some aged minister, who has the manuscript to your perusal. If you er who is not regularly employed. He should think it would be of use to the read- comes, at the request of the committee or

Perhaps nothing is said to him, about rewarding him for his services-or he is told. We have no money in the treasury now, we will remunerate you sometime.' The preacher goes home and pays for the use of a horse and carriage, hired for the purpose of conveying him to that church, and probably never hears from them again. The evil last named prevails to a great extent. I obably there are few churches in Verment, that do not owe debts of this nature.

(b) Debts contracted in building and repairing meeting houses.

The church and society are called together to devise measures for erecting or repairing a meeting house. The plan is agreed upon, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect. Subscriptions are obtained-a contract is made with the buildet-the amount to be paid and the time of payment stipulated. The subscription goes well for a while, and all seems to be prosperous .-Finally, some subscriptions fail-some, who had promised great things, do nothingothers find fault with the managementand the contract is not fulfilled. There are meeting-houses in this State, which now begin to turn gray with age, the builders of

(c) There is also a general neglect in paying the sexton for his services.

which have not yet received all their pay.

A man is hired to take care of the meeting-house-warm it-light it-ring the bell, &c. His services frequently remain for years unrequited. After preaching, upon this subject, to a certain congregation, in this State, a man said to me, 'A church in this village appointed me, six years ago, a committee to hire a sexton; I did so, and paid him \$22,00 out of my own pocket, not one cent of which, have I ever received .-Now if your preaching makes that church honest, and they pay me the \$22,00 I will give you half of it." But I have not yet received the \$11 00; nor do I ever expect it. A church, which has so long neglected so small a debt, will never pay it, until regenerated.

2. We will, now for a few moments, turn our attention from the church to individuals

(a) Many church members let their subscriptions remain unpaid, year after year .-There are three causes, which may be assigned for such neglect. 1st. Want of abilty. 2d. A general habit of negligence .-Bd. A wish to save the interest on the sum

The first of these very seldom occurs .-Whenever it does occur, the cause is justifiable. The second and third are unpardonible. A man's general habit of doing wrong, or his doing wrong to save his money, can never justify the act. Even a universal custom in wrong doing, would never make it right to do wrong. It is as much impossible to convert wrong into right, as to make falsehood into truth.

The honest man who does not find it convenient to pay his subscription when it is due, will be willing to give a note on interest. The interest, so far as it goes, is just as much due as the principal. If he would be honest, he must pay the interest, or in all his dealings adopt that law which saith, "Thou shalt not take usury of thy neighbor." And even in that case he must pay at the time stipulated, and give no occasion for usury, unless he delay by consent

(b) There are some who wish to pay their Gospel debts in produce at an exorbit-

Some years ago, when wheat sold at one dollar per bushel, a brother wished to pay his subscription in that article. A Deacon asked him, "how much are you going to charge our minister for wheat?" The answer was, "Why, I believe the merchants pay a dollar; but, as it was to give for preaching, I thought I should charge a dollar fifty." The Deacon being an honest man, and having a feeling heart, said to him, "you are wrong, brother-the minister is a poor man, and has a large family, with a salary of only \$200. He can not live so. "Why !" said the brother, "I always charge the minister more than the market price."-In this way the brother paid his subscription of \$15 00 with ten dollar's worth of produce. A minister of my acquaintance was requested by a wealthy brother, to take his subscription of \$5 00 in produce. The minister remarked that he should be obliged to carry the produce to a merchant, whom he owed, eight miles distant, and sacrifice one dollar in the price, besides transportain any of our country towns that regards tion. "Well," says the man, "if four dollars cash will be better than the produce. I. will pay you cash to accommodate:" and their minister, at the close of each year, and actually paid his five dollars with four! Some of our good people are so short for

Again, where a church is destitute of a pork, in the market season, when it is sellspare any to their minister; but they have a plenty a few months after at 124 cents

> This evil, however, is fast wearing away and is little practised, compared with what